



Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

Substance Abuse Treatment

Annual Report - FY 2012

PREGNANT WOMEN ADMISSIONS



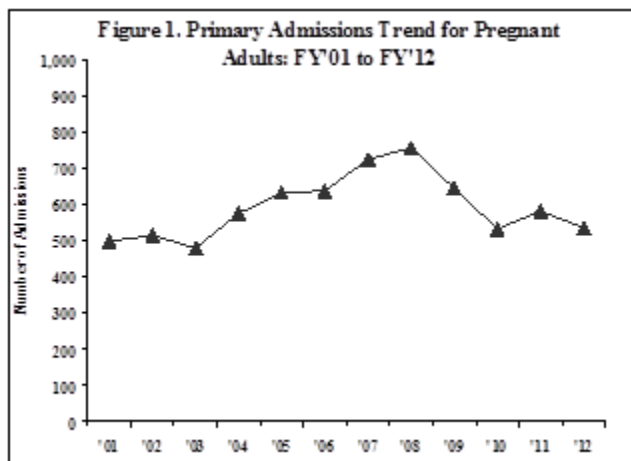
This annual report provides information on adult admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Admission data presented here were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Management Information System in FY 2012 by licensed providers.

Illicit Drug Use

2009-2010 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (<http://www.samhsa.gov/>) show that 4.4% of pregnant women aged 15 to 44 years used illicit drugs in the past month. This rate was significantly lower than the rate among women in this age group who were not pregnant (10.9%). Additionally, among pregnant women aged 15 to 44, the average rate of current illicit drug use in 2009-2010 (4.4%) was not significantly different from the rate averaged across 2007-2008 (5.1%).

Treatment Admissions

In FY 2012 there were 540 admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts who were pregnant at admission. This report presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to pregnant clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Annual Report. Figure 1 illustrates the treatment admissions trend for pregnant women 18 years and older to all treatment services for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2012.



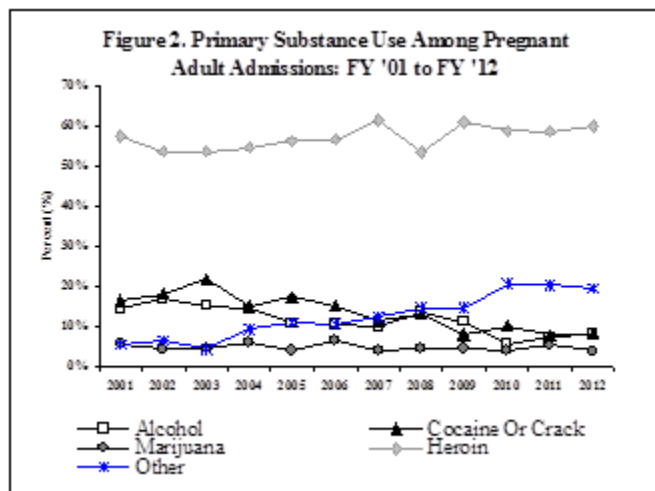
Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2012, pregnant adult admissions to substance abuse treatment reported the following characteristics:

- 83.3% (446) were White, 4.3% (23) were Black, 5.4% (29) were multi-racial and 6.9% (37) were of other single race.
- 11.4% (61) of pregnant adult admissions were Hispanic.
- 89.7% (480) were unemployed.
- 24.2% (129) were homeless.
- 65.0% (348) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 58.7% (314) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 90.3% (483) were between the ages of 21-39, with a mean age of 27.2 years.
- 42.0% (225) had children under six years of age; 30.3% (162) were the parents of children 6-18 years old.

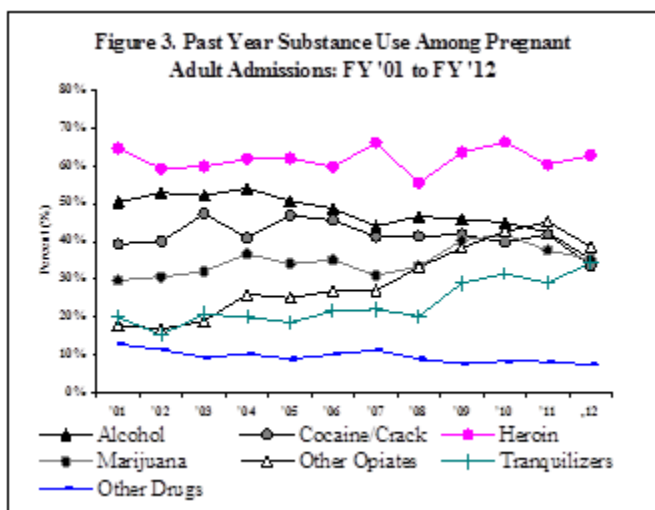
Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2012, pregnant adult admissions reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all these admissions 8.4% (45) reported alcohol as primary substance of use, 60.0% (321) heroin, 8.0% (43) cocaine and/or crack, 3.9% (21) marijuana, and 19.6% (105) *other* drugs.



Substances Used in Past Year

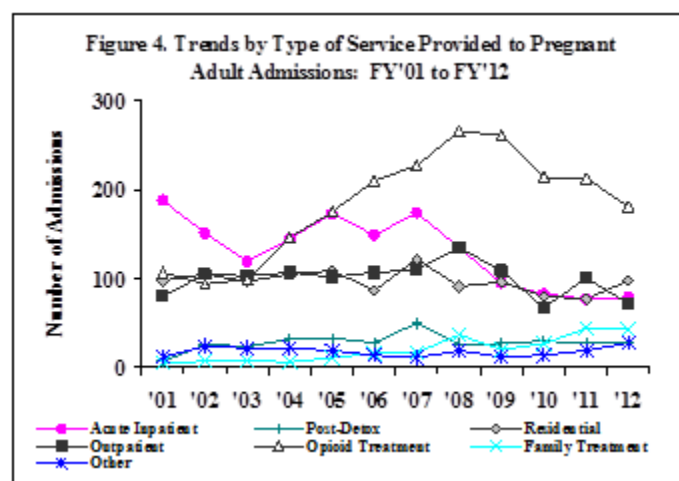
In FY 2012, among pregnant adults admitted to treatment, heroin remained the most reported substance used in the past year. The percentages of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all these admissions 35.3% (189) reported past year alcohol use, 33.6% (180) cocaine and/or crack, 62.8% (336) heroin, 35.3% (189) marijuana, 38.6% (207) all other opiates¹, 34.4% (184) Tranquilizers and 7.5% (40) all *other* drugs.



Admissions by Service Type²

In FY 2012, pregnant adult admissions received services in the following service categories:

- 14.8% (79) received Acute Inpatient Treatment Services
- 5.1% (27) received Post-Detox Treatment Services.
- 18.4% (98) received Residential Treatment Services.
- 13.5% (72) received Outpatient Treatment Services.
- 33.9% (181) received Opiate Treatment Services.
- 8.0% (43) received Family Treatment Services.
- 5.2% (28) received Other Treatment Services.



¹ All Other Opiate category includes Non-Prescription Methadone, Non-Prescription Suboxone, Oxycodone, and other Opiates/Synthetics

² The service categories that are used to classify providers changed between FY 2010 and FY 2012. The data reported here are for these new categories. These data may not correspond exactly with data provided in earlier fact sheets.